F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1858.

FEBRUARY 20, 1858

Sin: You have wastenly forced upon me a personal difficulty. You have, without aggression on my part, struck me a blow. I demand the satisfaction one gentleman owes to another under such circumstances; and my friend, the Hon. R. W. Johnson, is authorized by me to confer with any one you may select.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY. Gen. Wn. Cotton, &c., &c.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858

FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

Six: Your note, dated 20th inst., was received at 11 o clock yesterday. Whilst I hold myself bound to give you that satisfaction which you demand, I cannot omit to notice your assumption, that I have assailed you wantonly, and without aggression on your part. You had used language which, under the attendant circumstances, and in view of your manner, I regarded as intentionally offensive, and so informed you. I asked an explanation of what I regarded as sarcastic and unkind, and received none; but, on the contrary, thought I heard a reference to "circumstances surrounding" me, which I regarded as still more offensive. I therefore repelled what I esteemed an insult. My friend, Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer, is authorized to confer with Hon. Mr. Johnson. Your obedient servant,

WM. CULLOM.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned have learned with deep oneern that a serious difficulty is pending between the lon. William Cullom and the Hon. James B. Clay, and nat you, respectively, occupy an official relation to the arties in reference thereto.

As friends of both the gentlemen above named, and

As friends of both the gentiemen above named, and sincerely desireus to preserve peace and to avoid the necessity of conflict, we venture to urge upon you that, first and prominent in the subjects of your consultations, you consider whether an honorable adjustment of the difficulty may not be had. In that view, we respectfully but earnestly suggest that the difficulty be referred to two gentlemen of eminence and honor, to be agreed upon, with liberty to them, if they deem it necessary, to call in a third party. a third party.

If in this we seem to be presumptuous or obtrusive, we trust the kindly motives that impel us will be our suffi

We are, gentlemen, very truly yours,
W. L. UNDERWOOD,
A. G. BROWN.
Hons. Rob't W. Johnson and F. K. Zollscoffer.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

Gentlemen: As the friends of Messus. Cullom and Clay, respectively, after a full consideration of your note of this date, we say frankly that we do not feel at liberty at this stage of this affair ourselves to debate the subject of any other or different settlement of it than that which is already agreed upon.

But, in full view of our respensibility to the parties and ourselves, we do not feel at liberty peremptorily to reject the offering you have made of referees whilst there is any rational hope that this controversy may be settled amicably and honorably.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants, R. W. JOHNSON.

R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.
Hons. W. L. Underwood and A. G. Brown.

FEBRUARY 22, 1858 emorandum of an agreement between R. W. Johnson, the friend of J. B. Clay, and F. K. Zollicoffer, the friend of Wm. Cul-lom, in the motter of a personal difficulty.

iom, in the matter of a personal difficulty.

In considering the note of W. L. Underwood and A. G. Brown, received this morning, we agree to the reference proposed by them, impressed as we are by the conviction that no hostile meeting should occur so long as it can be avoided upon terms honorable to both parties.

Therefore, we agree that the whole matter may be referred to J. J. Crittenden and Robert Toombs, and that they may, in case they deem it necessary, call in a third party. It isling distinctly understood, that, when the refereres have agreed, they are to submit their agreement to us for our approval or rejection.

It is further agreed that, while this subject is before the referees, the notes which have heretofore passed between the parties are mutually withdrawn.

the parties are mutually withdrawn.

R. W. JOHNSON,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Washington, D. C., Peo. 24, 1828.
We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between Gen. Cullom and Mr. Clay, and we are of opinion that Gen. Cullom acted under mistaken impressions, and was in the wrong, and that the honor of both parties demands that General Cullom shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr.

And we further decide that the acceptance of the terms of settlement by Gen. Cullom and the seconds of the parties shall be considered a compliance therewith and restore the former relations of the parties. J. J. CRITTENDEN,

A. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1858. GENTLEMEN: I defer to your decision communicate esterday, and, on behalf of General Cullom, am autho Very respectfully, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hone, J. J. CRITTENDEN, R. TOOMES, and A. KENNEDY. FERRUARY 24 1858 GENTLEMEN: In your judgment I have entire confidence

and I accept the award you have made in the controversy between Mr. Clay and Gen. Cullom.

I am, very respectfully, your obcdient servant, R. W. JOHNSON, Friend of Mr. Cla

Hons. J. J. CRITTENDEN, ROBERT TOOMBS, and A. KEN

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS. -The Northern Bank of Kentucky vs. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. Appeals from the Favette circuit court. This was an action by the appellant against the appellee to recover \$106, the principal and interest of a note for \$100, purporting to have been issued by the Farmers' Bank. The appellee, in answer, plead that the note had been fraudulently mued and altered by some person; that portions of the note had been detached and other portions had been sup-plied in order to conceal the mutilation. The circuit ourt overroled a demurrer to that answer, and to revers that judgment the Northern Bank prosecuted the appeal The court of appeals held that the simple statement of these facts was sufficient to demonstrate that the safety of the community and the just rights of the bank alik require that the law should interpose the protection against forgerles and frauds of this character, the result must be inevitable loss and injury to both. Therefore the answer constituted a valid defence, and the adgment of the circuit court was affirmed.

her case of considerable importance has just been ecided in Wisconsin. It appears that Messrs. Marshall & Illsley, of Milwaukie, intrusted the American Expres Company with \$7,500 to deliver to the State Bank in , Wisconsin. The express company made a tender of the money after banking hours, and the bank re fused to receive it. During the night the safe of the express company was robbed of its contents, including the \$7,500. Suit was brought to recover the money of the express company, who claimed that once having made a tender of the money they were no longer responsible for it as common carriers, and that they kept it over night as a more matter of accommodation to plaintiffs. In this view the jury coincided, and returned a verdict for the

AS ENTRIPRIES OF SOME MAGNITUDE. A French savar he on the earth a surface; and this grand object attained, the proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasure in the deep bosom of the ocean buried in the track of the East India commerce. The value of these treasures he estimates at four billion dollars, which of course, divided up into shares, will make a very respecta-

KANSAS

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. PRESENT STATE OF PAR-TIES, -PEACE PREVAILS.

We make up from the voluminous accounts that con-tinue to reach us from Kansse a compilation of the intel-ligence received from that quarter during the past fortsight, which will place our readers in possession of the latest information from that Territory.

All accounts agree that peace generally prevails throughout the Territory. The reported disturbance at Fort Scott, which occurred about the first of the present mouth, has entirely subsided. It was merely a local affair, having no political bearing whatever, which was used by the "blood-and-thunder" writers for the eastern used by the "blood-and-thunder" writers for the eastern papers to get up a new sensation on Kansas. The whole matter blew over in a day or two, and has already been forgotten. Lane continues to visit different points of the Territory, accompanied by some of his men, and threatens to wipe out Kickapoo or some other obnoxious place, yet his threats result in no actions. He is desirous to keep up a war feeling, yet is careful in committing acts that would bring him in collision with the territorial authorities.

authorities.

The territorial legislature has adjourned. It is diffi-cult to gather exactly what they have done, or the laws they have passed; but all accounts agree in describing the as a most corrupt body of men. The manner in which they have discharged their duties to the public is fully illustrated in the following extract from a Kansas letter written on the 6th instant at Lawrence :
The territorial legislature will remain in session

written on the 6th instant at Lawrence:

The territorial legislature will remain in session but six days longer. They sit from 12 to 16 hours a day. So far their time has been almost exclusively occupied with local and special legislation. Hundreds of towns and town companies have been chartered. Most of them are mere paper towns on the open prairies, where neither stick nor stone marks their location. Some of them are sick nor stone marks their location. Some of them are "floating towns"—that is, a town company is chartered by speculators in any county, township, or Indian reserve, and wherever the land is most valuable, or in whatsoever place the shares will best sell, there they locate their chartered town, having, by means of that town charter, the first right over the land. General Denver, acting governor, has veloed several of these floating towns, but the legislature, if they choose, can pass them by a two-third vote. The number of companies, towns, ferries, railroad and stage lines that are chartered is almost fabulous. Local and special bills are rushed through with extraordinary rapidity and facility. Yesterday a bill passed the lower house and advanced in the upper house to the third reading, when it was discovered that it repealed all the present county lines and county seats. It was thus, by mere accident, prevented from becoming a law. The members in favor of changing the county lines and seats quietly put in a bill entitled "An act to repeal certain laws," which was nearly consummated into a law before the members opposed to such a measure knew for what they were voting.

A resolution has passed both houses petitioning Congress for such grants of land as are usually made to new States for railroad purposes.

The council has passed the act locating the capitol at Minneola, the prairie paper town. Some members, whose mames are written opposite shares in that town association, made buncombe speeches against the movement; but when it comes to voting after the governor's veto, they will vote "aye" on

its shares in their pockets, and will vote for the act when it comes to the test.

A homestead bill has passed the legislature providing that every citizen can retain \$700 worth of property inviolate from any process of law obtained by his creditors.

The correspondent of an abolition paper, the New York

Evening Post, writes as follows concerning the "Minnee

It was boldly alleged on the floor of the house by Mr It was boldly alleged on the floor of the house by Mr. Wheeler, of Doniphan county, and in the council chamber by Col. Holliday, that bribery and corruption were at the bottom of the scheme, and were the leading causes of the favor which the bill found in the eyes of members; and, furthermore, it was asserted by each of these gentlemen, individually, that he stood ready to prove the charges made, if members dared stand an examination before any investigating committee. Not only were these charges borne in silence, and no investigation demanded, but members proceeded, though with illy-concealed wincing, to pass the bill with an alacrity so unusual as to being the liveliest fear lest some unexpected obstacle should interpose, and prevent the final consummation of their darling scheme.

It is feared that the effect of this measure, unpopular as it must become, will be to divide the free-State party

as it must become, will be to divide the free-State party more than it is at present, and if it be, the odium will rest upon the heads of its projectors, crushing them, if necessary, it is hoped, in time to enable the friends of rest upon the nears of its projectors, crushing them, if mecessary, it is hoped, in time to enable the friends of freedom to join hands, and rally on the one great issue, and present an undivided front towards the common enemy in this the final struggle.

A bill was introduced into the house and passed by a

very large majority, making it a capital offence for any person to act as a State officer in any capacity under the Lecompton constitution, should Kansas be admitted as a State with that constitution. The senate, however, backed out, and defeated the bill. Instead thereof, and testing against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, were offered and duly passed. The legislature could not be persuaded to make a practical issue against the Lecompton constitution. The Kansas abolition correspondents attribute this non-action to what they denominate the "hunker wing of the free-State party;" that is, to those who voted for State officers on the 4th of January last. The voting policy has therefore prevailed even in the territorial legislature, which policy is an acquiescence in the Lecompton constitution should Kansas be admitted into the Union.

Acting-Governor Denver vetoed an act establishing certain banks in the Territory, for several reasons, which are fully stated in his message. The legislature, how-ever, passed the bill over this veto. It establishes three banks, to be located at Lawrence, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, respectively.

A doubt exists whether the bill to call a new State co vention has become a law or not. The bill was duly passed and transmitted to the governor. He had not re turned it at 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th instant At that hour he sent them a message (so the abolition papers say) declaring that his connexion with that body was dissolved; the governor holding that the session had expired. The legislature determined that the session con-tinued until 12 o'clock, m., the following day. In the mean time, the legislature seem to have taken up the bill, as if it had been returned with 'the governor's veto, and

repassed it by a two-thirds vote. It appears that the bill to repeal the whole code of the Territory, which has always been so obnoxious to the fanatics, was not passed having been lost somewhere between the two houses. About a dozen general laws passed; among which were a county and town organization, a code of civil and criminal practice and pleading, an as sessment and tax law, a general election law, a militia bill, a bill granting the rights of married women to their

property, and a homestead law.

The Topeka legislature was to have assembled at Lawrence on the 10th inst.; but a correspondent says that it failed to assemble. Several of the members appeared, but the movement is dying out. It cannot probably be used hereafter even to get up a day's excitement.

A correspondent of the Herald gives a full account of the arrangements made by Acting Governor Denver previous to the election on the 4th of January to secure a vious to the election on the 4th of January to secure a fair and full expression of the will of the people in the election of State officers. The letter embraces a full reply to certain charges made by the New York Tribune that the troops in the Territory had orders "to hold themselves in readiness at the call of the judges of election, and to act only at their request." The correspondence between Governor Denver, the United States marshal, and the army officers shows that this is altogether untrue. The troops at the different precincts were placed under the orders of the marshal or his deputies. The marshal, Mr. Dennis, is said to be a free-State man; so that the troops were actually under the orders of the free-State ed by one branch of the New Jersey legislature have not

in the exercise of their right to judge of the legality or illegality of the votes offered at the polls, to secure to every person an opportunity to vote, and to preserve the

peace. The complaints against Gen. Denver are made out of the Territory, not in it. The present condition of the "free-State" party and its divisions are pretty fully explained in the follow-

But to return to the two divisions of the free State party. Charles Robinson was considered the leader of the fanalical faction; but he was too shrewd a politician not to perceive the reaction of popular feeling against the fanatics; the consequence of which is that he has fallen from the good graces of that faction, and must now be considered a conservative. James H Jane, who has little political sagacity, is now the recognised leader of the fanatics, though some of them are not willing to acknowledge him as such, and he will only serve them until he is able to see that the majority of the people are on the other side. He aspires to be a United States senator, and to achieve that end he would be willing to sacrifice almost anything, change sides in the same party, and his friends say change parties. He has very great influence with the rabble; but the majority of the conservative men are down upon him, if not openly, at least secrety. I have heard many of them say that he has done more to create and continue the difficulties in the Territory than any other free-State man, if not as much as any man in the Territory. It has not been his desire to fight, but to keep up the war feeling. The people here have been frequently worked up to fighting heat, but then he never led them on; not that he lacks physical courage at all, but because it was against his policy really to fight; he knew that if there was a civil war his prospects for Congress were gone, but if he could ride into the national Congress upon this influence and position. That is the game he has played here; and he has been far from being alone in it. That, too, is the key that will unlock the actions of most of the free-State leaders, at least better than any other. There has been a constant struggle between them here to outbid each other for political capital with the people. Men go into conventions and political mass meetings, make strong speeches on one side, then come out and laugh with their friends how they were personally opposed to all that they

In the fanatical faction the principal or leading men, besides Lane, are chiefly the writers for rabid newspapers. These men are fanatics, not only to please the partisan desires of those who pay them their price, but from personal interests. They have always struggled to keep the excitement and war feeling up; they have always opposed voting and everything that would tend to settle the difficulties; they have used such journals as the Tribune through which to hurl their denunciation of voting or acting policies and men. All this has been done, say conservative free-State men, so that the Kansas difficul-ties might not be settled, for if they were the eastern journals would discontinue the services and pay of the correspondents, and thus they would find their occupa-

tion gone.

The lines between the two factions of the free-State The lines between the two factions of the free-State party are not yet fully or perhaps even clearly drawn, yet the numbers of the conservatives, and the strong reaction against the ranting radicals, are such that the comparatively conservative element must predominate and rule. It is now actively organizing. It is negotiating for the purchase of one of the pro-slavery papers and the establishment of it as a new and semi-independent journal in Leavenworth. A smart, active, pungent writer, who has never been in Kansas, or at least never been at all mixed up with Kansas politics, is sought after to edit it.

Another letter, written on the 9th inst., says : Another letter, written on the 9th inst., says:

Now, those who think to flatter themselves that civil war will follow the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution are in slight error. Not a bit of it. All fire-eating or niggerdom couldn't get up a civil war beyond what well-known renegades have all along practised. Let the aforesaid constitution be an fait accompti, and no one will fight for it more lustily, either by action or non-action, than the free-State party.

O O I am free to say I agree with many in high position on the submission principle as a general rule; but I am daily more convinced that the inactive, defaulting majority here are not entitled to, and should not claim, any such consideration. With full power ever within their reach, but refused, except when the spoils beckoned them on; repudiating all laws, territorial and organic; breeding revolution ostensibly over a dead horse, and the slimy trail of the Topeka farce apparent everywhere, even to this hour, they are the last to deserve the submission, just for the puerile revenge of placing their heel on the result of their own folly. They are estopped from claiming a privilege which might be conceded to patriotic men. For upwards of two years they have insulted the venerable President with opprobrious epithets, slandered the troops, abused Gov. Walker, whom they would now hob-nob with if stultification were not in the way, and disregarded the authority of the Congress they now implore to save them. Save them from what? A giant from the tyranny of a confessed puny boy!

In my oninion, the acceptance of the Lecompton con-

Save them from what? A giant from the tyranny of a confessed puny boy!

In my opinion, the acceptance of the Lecompton constitution is the most speedy way of settling this "bleeding Kansas" question, which the republicans cling to with all the tenacity of a famishing dog to a bone. The people here are weary of the intrigues of agitating demagories, and of the shuttlerock game as long played. The gogues, and of the shuttleeock game so long played. They are sick of tinkering up the only plank, rotten as it is, in a certain party platform. The great majority of them are eager to have the way paved for a sount democratic State—as the party lines exist in Pennsylvania, for exam-ple—and to consign the Topeka conspirators to the politi-cal grave awaiting them. No doubt the instrument would cal grave awaiting them. No doubt the instrument would soon be changed, but it would be by solid men of both parties, and is a right which every one would cheerfully accord them, however unsubstantial the result might be. The first general election after the formal admission of Kansas will find her a sound democratic State. Before that, the parties, as organized in the old States, cannot meet face to face. The free State party here is a conmeet face to face. The free State party here is a con-glomerate mass of all sorts of humanity, from the Jack-son democrat from Berks county, Pa., to the radical abo-litionist from Worcester, Mass. For the purpose of ma-king Kansas a free State they present a common front; after this is gained, they separate forever. The negropho-lists will continue their worship and "higher-law" ab-surdities, while old Berks will resume voting for Jackson, and stick to the plain English of our beloved constitution. I care not under what form Kansas is admitted, republi-canism is a dead cock in the pit.

From the N. Y. Herald, Feb 23. From the N. Y. Heraid, Feb 23.

The anti-slavery politicians in Kansas and the black-republican organs and orators outside of Kansas, from the adjournment of the Lecompton convention down to this day, have incessantly kept up their cry of alarm that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution will be the signal for a bloody civil war. This idea was a prominent feature of the opening speech of Mr. Senator Douglas against the annual message of the President; and other conceition Senators have improved upon the bint. other opposition Senators have improved upon the hint, by denouncing the bill for the increase of the army as nothing more than a call upon Congress for the necessary force to reduce the people of Kansas to submission to the

canism is a dead cock in the pit.

force to reduce the people of Kansas to submission to the Lecompton programme at the point of the bayoffet. But if there should be any trembling northern democrat in Congress otherwise disposed to support the Lecompton constitution, but who shrinks in view of the contingencies of a border war and a general revolutionary reaction throughout the North, we commend to his special attention the calm and dispassionate intelligence from our special Kansas correspondent, published in yesterday's Herald. Our correspondent says that peace "in no way depends upon the mere fact of the adoption of the Lecompton constitution; for if the free State men have the power under that constitution, they will be quiet if not under that constitution, they will be quiet, if not satisfied." But he also says that the legislature, there will be a lopping off of heads, assassination," because "the free-State men must have the rule some way or some how, or their shrieks and roars will descend even to the depths of Tartarus."

The proceedings of the late territorial legislature of the free-State party will furnish the most conclusive testimony upon this point. Their joint-stock speculation for a new State capital at a figating site called Minneola, their three or four bank bills, and various other spoils and plunder measures, prove very satisfactorily that the Kansas slavery agitation, in and out of Kansas, has been nothing more than the ragged old cloak under which these reckless spoils jobbers of Kansas have been carrying on their various schemes of plunder and spoliation.

New JERSEY. The anti-Lecompton resolutions adoptmen. Governor Denver's orders are precise that the passed the senate, and it is confidently stated how that duties of the troops were to protect the judges of election they cannot pass that body.

Democratic Union Club of New York, held on the 19th instant, resolutions were adopted approving of the President's recommendation for the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton constitution; that the only material issue upon which opinions were divided in Kansas was submitted to the people by the Lecompton constitution; that the only President Harrison; by President Fillmore minister to Bogota by President Harrison; by President Fillmore minister to Vienna, in each of which positions he was highly estimated to alter or amend their constitution whenever they NEW YORK CITY.—At a meeting of the Young Men's right to alter or amend their constitution whenever they please, any restrictions to the contrary notwithstanding: and highly commending the course of those members of Congress from New York who support the policy of the administration.

ized papers have mentioned with great delight the fact that a democratic meeting was held recently at Williams port, in this county, which took distinct grounds against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitu-tion. It is the only county in the State of Pennsylvania which has failed to endorse the President's Kansas policy, and the opposition were, therefore, determined to make the most of it. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Argus, however, states that the meeting did not Evening Argus, however, states that the meeting did not reflect the views of the democracy of Lycoming county, but merely of certain politicians of Williamsport; that "it is idle to talk of the democracy of Lycoming county swerving from the support of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question, or any of the measures of the administration, so far as they have franspired;" and that "a vast majority of the democracy will go heart and hand to sus-tain Mr. Buchanan in his wise and patriotic course in recommending to Congress the immediate admission of Kan-sas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton con-

REFORMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Harrisburg Patriot says that a small company of very serious and anxious-looking men recently assembled at that city to make arrangements for a republican State convention. Thaddeus Stevens was at their head. After much tribulation they concluded not to make a call at this time, but to wait for something to turn up, which the Patriot inti-

Mississippi.—A meeting was recently held in Aberdeen Mississippi, when resolutions were adopted reaffirming the position of the State by her convention of '51; that the Lecompton constitution is republican, and should it be rejected, in the opinion of the meeting, it will be solely because it tolerates slavery; that the governor be repracticable upon information of its rejection, and that a committee of three be appointed to transmit the proceedings of the meeting to the governor.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION .- Mr. Laing, a member of the ower branch of the New York legislature, has introduced nto that body the following preamble and resolution, roposing an inquiry into a very important and interest ng matter—although it may not be very agreeable to he Kansas shrickers to be placed on the witness stand and be compelled to disclose all they know about getting n difficulties in Kansas :

and be compelled to disclose all they know about getting up difficulties in Kansas:

Whereas it has been generally understood that an organization has existed in this State during the past two years, secret in its mode of action, but having for its object to interfere with and direct the affairs of Kansas; and whereas it is believed that large sums of money were received and furnished, and arms supplied, to instigate and maintain a rebellious force in said Territory, and to keep up disorder and violence from which has resulted much of the bloodshed and continued anarchy which have fallen upon that Territory; and whereas it is a violation of the comity of States, and unbecoming the cifizens and members of the confederacy, as well as against the public peace and the interest and prosperity of our Union, thus to interfere by the use of money, or by the instigation of violence, in the affairs of another State or Territory; and whereas the governor in his recent measage has called upon us to pay particular attention to the affairs of Kansas, and the same subject has largely occupied the attention of the legislature: Therefore;

*Reofeed, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to investigate the truth of those rumors, and to ascertain how far the citizens of this State have been guilty of complicity in these disgraceful practices, with power to send for persons and papers.

INDIANA. - At the anti-Lecompton convention held at ndianapolis on the 22d instant, resolutions were adopted complimentary to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, pledging to him the firm and undivided support of the convention, and recommending that a general convention of the Northwest be held at Chicago, or some other suitable

Thus we find the democracy of the Empire and Keystone States—our near neighbors—standing firmly by, and supporting the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and we housestly and sincerely believe that the democracy of our honored chief as are our enthusiastic and patriotic neighbors. That Kansas will ultimately be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution we cannot entertain a doubt. Advices from Washington, and, indeed, from all parts of the country, coffirm our belief that such will be the case. And why should she not be that such will be the case so admitted ?—Ralacay (N. J.) Republican.

The legal authority of the Territory submitted the The legal authority of the Territory shoulded the question to a vote of the people of Kansas whether or not they should form a State constitution and apply for admission into the Union. The decision was largely favorable. The legislature thereupon passed a law authorizing a constitutional convention, investing the delegates with full power to frame a constitution. Governor Geary vetced this bill on the ground that no provision was made for a reference of the constitution to a vote of the people. The members of the legislature said their constituents did not wish to have it so referred, and the constituents and not wish to have it so reterred, and the law was passed over the governor's veto. It will thus be seen that it was well understood in Kansas that the constitution, and all questions connected therewith, depended upon the election of delegates. On this there was no concealment.—Canton (O.) Democrat.

The immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as The immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, we believe, will have a tendency to arouse the people of that Territory to a sense of their situation, and the ridiculous and rebellious part they have acted in refusing to vote, and the affairs of Kansas will no longer occupy the attention of the people of the Union to the exclusion of subjects of far more importance, and her own citizens will be left to regulate their internal affairs in such a manner as they may deem most conducive to the future welfare of the State.—Warren (N. J.) Journal.

THE KANSAS SPECIAL COMMETTEE. The special committee of fifteen raised by the House of Representatives on the admission of Kansas held an adourned meeting last evening—all the members present except the Hon. John Letcher, who, we regret to learn is detained at home by indisposition. Various proposi-tions were offered, upon which the vote was 7 to 7; each being consequently lost. A resolution was adopted calling upon General Calhoun for some further information. The committee finally adjourned until Wednesday night

CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

We mentioned in the Union of yesterday morning that the democracy of Chester county, Pennsylvania, had adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The Pennsylvanian of yesterday contains the proceedings in full. The resolutions were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote:

1. Resolved. That the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States was a signal proof of the patriotic impulses of the American people, who are pledged now and forever to the Union, and that in discharging the duties of his high office he has been true and steading to the principles imbedied in the national platforms of the democratic party; has known no North, no South, no East, no West, but exhibited an uprightness, wisdom, and firmness which must tend to allay sectional animosities, speedily adjust all distracting public questions, strengthen the pillans of our national editice, and demonstrate the democratic policy to be as heretofore, the rock on which repose the peace, order, and welfare of the republic.

3. Resolved. That we cordially approve of the patriotic, manly, and democratic course of our United States semitor, William Bigler, in his able defence of President Buchanan and the national administration. 1. Resolved, That the election of James Buchar

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Buffalo Courier of the 22d instant ann ness of four or five days' duration. Dr. Foote was for a long time editor, and afterwards co-proprietor, of the Buffalo Commercial, for the duties of which position he was well qualified. He was appointed minister to Bogota by President Harrison; by President Fillmore minister to Vienna, in each of which positions he was highly es-

tion at St. Petersburgh, arrived at New York on Monday in the steamship Arago. He brought, it is stated, de-spatches for this government. Elisha Riggs, esq., of this city, also arrived in the Arago and brings despatches to

Washington.
Governor Wise, of Virginia, has written another polit. ical letter to the anti-Lecompton convention held at In-dianapolis on the 22d instant.

Thomas J. Marshall, esq., of Upper Marlbor Maryland, died on the 16th instant. He had filled vari-ous posts of honor and trust, having been a judge of the orphans' court and a member of the house of delegates at different times.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Orleans Picayune contains the subjoined arms of formation from Florida, by way of Key West: information from Florida, by way of Key West:

A government wagoner, named Shepard, had been killed at Fort Myers by a wagon running over him, and a private, named Darby, had killed himself by the accidental discharge of his gun, while on the march from Fort Myers to Camp Rogers.

Capt. S. L. Sparkman, who had returned to Tampa from a protracted scout in the Big Cypress, thinks the war will be closed in two or three months. His company, with Capt. Brady's, and Col. Rogers and staff, have been mustered out of service, and Capt. J. A. Pickett's company of mounted volunteers mustered into service. Other companies are being organized.

The post at Fort Mellan has been broken up.

Major A. L. Dozer addresses a letter to the editor of the Tampa Peninsular exone ating Capt. N. A. McLeod from a charge of manifested cowardice, which had got currency from misapprehended occurrences.

from a charge of manifested cowardice, which had got currency from misapprehended occurrences.

The friendly Indian delegation had arrived at Tampa, and were to set about their effort at predication of Billy Bowlegs and his people immediately, under the superintendence of Major Rectors. The Peninsular says:

In the mean time, in accordance with instructions from Washington, the troops will be withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Bowleg's followers, but kept stationed in the country adjacent, for a sufficient time to demonstrate the efficacy or fallacy of this pacific movement. Should the delegation fail in its object, the troops will push upon the Seminoles with renewed vigor. It is not purposed to give them time for recuperation.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer Rodelph had transferred to her at Cairo from another steamer, and landed at Jefferson barracks, companies D and H of the 7th infantry, ten days out from Fort Smith. The following are the names of the officers accompanying the forces: Capts. S. G. Simmons and L. McLaws, Lieut. J. C. Emory, and Assistant Surgeon Chas. Page. Forts Arbuckle, Washita, and Staith have been abandoned, and the troops occupying these posts are under orders for Utah. Companies D and H will proceed up the Missouri as soon as navigation will permit.

[St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 19.

The St. Louis Republican states that Major H. Day, the mmanding officer at Fort Randall, had received a petition signed by all the citizens of Neobrarah city, request-ing protection from the Ponca Indians, who were behaving badly, injuring property by committing depredations on the saw-mill, and by wounding cattle. Major Day imnediately sent three companies (J, D, and H) to the assistance of the Neobrarah citizens, under the command of Captain D. Davidson, who had under him Captain W. M. rdner and Lieut. W. F. Lee.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. steamer Saranac, Commander Kelly, sailed rom Pernambuco January 9th, for Rio Janeiro. Lieut. G. V. Denniston, U. S. navy, died in New York city on the 17th inst.

OPRING SUPPLIES IN FIRST-CLASS DRY goods. We are daily opening spring supplies, and will offer in course of a few days much the largest and most comprehensive k we have ever had of all first class European and American feb sidapted for general family consumption.

ity.
We are inflexible in the application of our new rule requiring all
is to be closed by cash when presented. Notes will not be accept

bills to be closed by each when presented. Notes will not be accept able. Hereafter we shall present many bills monthly for sattlement; others quarterly; and these only of our remarkably punctual customers who pay us all each in July and January will be permitted to extend to

these periods.

In all cases old bills must be paid prior to opening new ones.

We are not opening any new accounts.

We are not opening any new accounts.

We make this statement to prevent applications.

Customers who have to be applied to often to sett'e their bills will excuse us for saying we greatly prefer to discontinue their accounts.

The recent financial crisis and the general shortening of credits where we obtain our supplies demand the adoption of the above apparently stringent rules.

where we obtain our supplies demand the adoption of parently stringent rules.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a each interest as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years. PERRY & BROTTEER,

"Central Stores," west building,
opposite the Centre Market.

THE TURNER LEGACY.—Messrs. Taylor & Maury have the honor to announce that they have just received from
London a series of fac simile water-color drawings by the best English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the last J. W. M.
Turner, K. A., in the above collection, the property of the English nation, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, London.
Also, Simpson's celebrated historical pointing of the Restoration of
the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her
Majesty the Queen of England, at Cower, Recember 11, 1886, consigned to Messrs. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Messrs.
Colongibl & Co., London.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Messrs. Wall,
Stephens, & Co's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)
Admission 25 cents.

NEW LAMP AND OIL STORE, opposite Browns liet. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the pub-lic with sperm and lard oils, camphene, spirit gas, and glass an-metal lamps of every description and price. A. HATCH,
Feb 9—dlmif 335 Pennsylvania avenue, south side

WATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches chronometers, and pocket timekeepers of every description repaired by skilful workmen and warranted to perform accurately. Engraving of every description done in the best style, including the entiting of arms, crests, mottoes, and initials on stone.

. Visiting and wedding cards elegantly engraved and printed.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL, 108 AT-LAW, No. 16 Wall street, New Fork.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Wolfe's Scritedam Aromatic Scrinapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schinapps to persons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the achmapps, as the whole country is floodies with commercials and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

CDOLPHO WOLFE, Ocpot 18 Bonver street, New York. PROF. MACLEODS boarding and day school for young ladies, 309 F street, between 11th and 12th.

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bankers,
LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Siouz City, Iosea,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money t western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 25—dkswly

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Harrisbury. Harmsaune, Feb. 24.—The majority of the senate committee on the Kansas resolutions have reported the resolution in favor of the Lecompton constitution. The recommendation reporting it is accompanied by a lengthy report, urging the speedy admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, with a declaration of the right of the people to alter their constitution whenever they desire it, through the proper legal means. The report was ordered to be printed. A motion to postpone, to allow the minority to report, was defeated by a united vote of the democrats.

New York, Feb. 23.—The reported sale of the steamer Adriatic, of the Collins line, to the Russian government, is declared false.

Bosrox, Feb. 23.—Chief Justice Nelson, of the superior court here, was removed to the lunatic asylum to-day. He has been ill for some time.

New York, Feb. 24.—Advices from the river Plate, via England, report civil war. Revelon had defeated the Monte Videan troops, and surrounded the town. English, French, Brazilian, and American marines had landed January 5, which is the latest date.

Factory Burned.

Buidgerour, Feb. 24.—Tomlinson's spring and axie manufactory was burned last night by an incendiary. Less \$40,000; insurance \$16,000.

Taor, Feb. 24.—The percussion cap manufactory, belonging to Charles H. Kellogg, was destroyed by explosion of fulminating powder. One man was killed and another seriously injured.

NORFOLK, Feb. 24.—The ship Bay State, of and for Boston, from New Orleans, with cotton, lost her spars, &c., and put in for repairs.

Havne, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady—sales during five days, 5,000 bales; Orleans bas, 94 a 95f.; stock, 129,— 000 bales.

Markets.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton—sales 1,500 bales, with, in some cases, ‡ cent advance, but quotations generally unchanged, although there were more buyers than self-ers. Flour quiet—sales of 7,500 barrels; State, \$4.65 a \$4.95; Ohio, \$4.90 a \$5; southern, \$4.70 a \$4.20. Wheat firm—sales of 2,000 basebels: southern red, \$1.23; western, \$1.20; white, \$1.30. Corn dull—sales 1,600 bushels; white 67 a 69 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents. Prime pork 15 cents lower; prime \$13.12‡. Whiskey declined \$1.000 cents. Sugar firm. Corn ‡ cent lower. Spirits of turpentine steady at 47 cents. Rosin heavy, 45 a 47 cents. Ree steady. Cotton freights to Livernool \$1.000. Liverpool | cent.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Terestrate.

February 12, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY OIVEN that scaled proposals will be received at this department until the fiftnessth day of March preximo for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of fire millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Instance to Congress entitled, "An act 4 to untherize the Issue of treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such idder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposite must accompany each proposals as sectivity for its fulfilment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of the notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the outside. "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this department at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March.

HOWELL COBB,

RALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS AND PARA bly low prices.
300 pieces superior Irish lineus, thick and thin, the best of which
assumed to our orders in Irohand.
Mourning goods, stock most ample in all departments throughout
he entire season.

the entire season.

20 carious gents' stitched linen shirt bosoms.

The immen-equantities of linen goods and all superior cotton faries annually passing through our hands enables us to offer fabrics the very best class at rates most favorable to the consumer.

One price only, marked in plain figures; coinsequently no porchasis overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills will be settled before beginning new once. We are a face on this point.

rious on this point.

We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill (made after January 1st, 1858) when we need its amount. In future all accounts will be closed by each payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The conjunct innancial derangement and general shortening of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, suggests the propriety of the course we adopt.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have excited be.

e and ourselves for a long serie
PERRY & RROTHER,
"Central Stores," west build

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ART; by John Ruskin, M. A.
Reatrice Cenci; by F. D. Guerrazzi; translated by Lugi Mo
Mabel Vaughan; by the author of the Lamplighter.
Ticknot's edition of the Waverley Novels.
Northwest, but rout. 2 vols.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfo's Schie

the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more viscous extract is dis-tilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a con-centrated incuture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether iscancead-ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage

ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic neverage ficercitions known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and mittations.

Put up in quart and plut bottles, in cases of one dozen cach, and for sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFS.

Solo Importer and Manufacturer,

Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York.

THE BLACK BARONET: or, The Chronicles
Bullytrain; by Wm. Carleton, author of "Willy Railly."
The Catholic Almanac and List of the Clergy for 1889.
Just received and for sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Successions to E Pargham

UNGAVA; a tale of the Esquimaux; by R. M. Ballmiyae, author of the Young Fur Traders. \$1.25.
The Coral Island; a tale of the Facilie; by Ballantyne. \$1.25.
The Bester Way; or, What do J. Live For? by Ballantyne. \$1.25.
The Rester Way; or, What do J. Live For? by Miss Randall Ballantyne, author of "Sabbel Grant." 50 cents.
The Robey Family; or, Bettling with the World; by A. L. O. E., author of the "Adopted Son." 50 cents.
Flora; or, Self-Deception; by A. L. O. E. 50 cents.
The Rambise of a Rait, by A. L. O. E. 50 cents.
The Bible Hour; or, Seripture Lessons for the Little Ones at Home, beautifully illustrated. 75 cents.
Our Peator's Visits; by the author of Hible Hour; 40 cents.
Masters and Workmen; a Tale for the Times. 75 cents.
Lights and Shadows in the Christian Life. 75 cents.
Just received and for sale by William Ballalantyne,
Just received and for sale by William Stallantyne,
Feb 24

NEW BOOK FOR LENT; by Miss Sewell, auther of "Amy Herbert," Ac.

oughts for the Holy Week." For sale by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Bookstore four doors west of 9th a